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Senator Fall held a conference with Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, who has been in Washington some time because of the Mexican situation.

Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader, conferred with Secretary Lansing on Mr. Fall's resolution, and later said he could not tell what the attitude of the Democratic Senators would be in the immediate passage of this resolution.

"In the last month I have been constantly in receipt of letters and telegrams detailing a situation on the international border which I do not feel, however, that the absence of precedent might result in the Administration forces opposing the resolution in its present form."

Detailed Facts Withheld "I earnestly hope," said Senator Ashurst, speaking to his resolution, that committee will resolve. I am prepared to lay before that committee information that will show the necessity for the immediate passage of this resolution.

"My colleague and myself, when we entered the Senate on April 2, 1912, we were not the first of the first official acts on our part was to call at the War Department and urge that a sufficient number of troops be kept on the Mexican border to protect American citizens in the United States."

"It has been a most discouraging task. It has been impossible to impress the War Department with the fact that American citizens in the United States are in constant peril from the aggression and raids of outlaws and murderous bandits who assemble, below the international line and, in some of the worst of the United States, murder citizens and go back again."

Fears Repetition of Outrages "It has become tiresome for us to visit the War Department, to be told the same story, that your request have consideration," and then see the officials of the War Department motor out to play golf instead of considering the question. Now that is the worst of it. I know as well as any man can know the future that, unless judgment, courage, prudence and all those things that protect people are employed, there will be a repetition—several repetitions—of the Columbus outrages, and I, for one, want the Senate and the country to know that my colleague and I and the members of the House from Arizona have for eight and one-half years constantly and inveterately urged and pleaded with the War Department to protect the lives of citizens of the United States in the United States."

"The resolution, stripped of its parliamentary verbiage, means this: that the government of the United States, through the War Department, should assemble at these various points along the Mexican border, troops in sufficient number and in sufficient force to repel the aggressions of these murderous outlaws who take the lives of our citizens and destroy their property."

Outlawry Called Act of War "Surely I do not need to argue to the Senate of the United States that in a Republic, such as ours, an unlawful act or an unwarranted act of violence, addressed toward a citizen of the United States, is an insult to the government, because under our scheme of government the people do not constitute the government. So I repeat an act of outlawry by the nationals of one nation, directed toward our citizens, is an act of war. And do I need to state that if of us who are honest confess that the Mexican question has been most miserably and shamefully handled, or mishandled?"

Extracts From Pamphlet Following are extracts from the pamphlet "Conspiracy Against Mexico," by Arthur Thomson, an Australian anarchist, which Senator Fall declares is being distributed in the United States by the Mexican Embassy in Washington. The Mexican consul general in San Francisco and other places:

"Outside of Soviet Russia, no country in the world has taken such a step toward real liberty." (This refers to the adoption of the present constitution in Mexico.)

"Soviet Russia and also Soviet Hungary are the only countries that have produced constitutions of the people as have the Mexican revolutionists."

"The cry of Wall Street and its kept press is for intervention by the United States and subsequent annexation to this country."

"One day President Wilson is for a thing and the next day he changes. While the present Administration has not actually intervened by force of arms, it has prevented the Carranza government from carrying out all the reforms of the revolution by its protests and threats to Carranza whenever his government contemplated putting into effect those reforms."

Says Labor is Exploited "Franklin K. Lane and his associates on the American-Mexican joint commission attempted to browbeat the Mexicans into yielding the guarantees demanded by the Rockefeller and the Genhels, the Dodges and the Denhens."

"The Mexican people will solve their problem by outside governments keep their hands off. Let it be the business of American labor, of all lovers of freedom and fair play, to keep hands off Mexico. Let the servile press howl for intervention if it will; nothing else can be expected of it."

The booklet also charged that there is an organization of exploiters of Mexican labor and resources with headquarters in New York, known as the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico. The booklet declared that the bulletins issued by the association are "filled with carefully selected articles on under-representation, deliberately published for the purpose of inflaming people's minds and educating them to intervention."

In Accord With Lansing "It is understood that Senator Fall's resolution, in spirit if not in letter, has the cordial support of Secretary of State Lansing, though Mr. Lansing said he had not seen it and would have to read it before commenting."

Mr. Lansing has not seen the President for more than a week, though he is understood to have advised with him on the subject of the Carranza government. Mr. Fall said such an understanding that the Senator said he and the State Department were in thorough accord.

There is much interest in this situation here in connection with the condition of President Wilson, as it has been known for a long time that Mr. Lansing was willing to take a much firmer attitude with regard to Mexico and would have taken it could he have obtained the approval of his chief.

Congress has not the power, under the Constitution, to direct the President to re-open the Carranza government. Such control of foreign affairs is vested solely in the executive branch of the government.

It is understood, however, that only by such action could Congress be prevented from declaring war on Mexico, a function which is entirely within its power.

What he believes to be the approval of Secretary Lansing, Mr. Fall thinks his proposed action would be acceptable at least to the State Department. Some Senators think the administration would be glad to have the initiative taken in this matter by Congress.

American Note Delivered Senator Fall was asked to-night if he did not think the passage of his resolution by Congress would have the effect of putting in danger all Americans now in Mexico.

"Quite the contrary," he said. "I think it would make them very much safer. At no time were American soldiers treated in Mexico as when our troops were landed in Vera Cruz. Then the Mexicans who had crowded American soldiers and the sidewalks stepped aside and bowed to let them pass. Only thing many of these people understand is force."

In some quarters here it is believed that the Carranza government would withdraw recognition of the Carranza government. The Carranza government would then remain in power and defy any influence to put him out.

The American note dispatched to Mexico by the State Department was delivered to the Mexican Foreign Office December 1. The State Department was advised to-day by Charge Sumner that the Carranza government was to-day that the Mexican Foreign Office had informed the American Embassy at Mexico City that it had directed the proper authorities to report on the Carranza government.

The American citizen who was killed by Carranza troops near Tampico November 26.

Immunity for Jenkins Again Denied by Medina Mexican Foreign Official Quotes the Treaty of 1831 in Denying Arrest of the Agent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Mexican Embassy made public to-night a dispatch from Hilario Medina, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, reiterating that American Consul Agent Jenkins, under arrest at Puebla, was exempt from jurisdiction of Mexican courts because of his official position. The message from Medina follows: "For your information and publication I quote statement issued to the press: "I deem it convenient to make public that Mr. Jenkins, consul agent of the United States in the city of Puebla, Mexico, is not exempt from the jurisdiction of the Mexican courts, as the fact of being consul agent does not confer immunity upon him. As a general rule, the consuls do not enjoy more immunities than those provided in the treaties or those granted them by the laws of the country in which they perform their duties."

"The latter treaty in its Articles 27, 28 and 29, which provide the establishment of consular agents, do not stipulate any immunity in their favor. In Article 31 it is agreed 'that as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit, to form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties.'"

"This consular convention has not been carried out, and therefore there is no special agreement by which the consular agents of the United States may enjoy immunity in Mexico."

The law of November 26, 1859, promulgated by President Juarez, regulating the situation of foreign consuls in Mexico, now in force, in its Articles 21 and 22 reads, textually, as follows: "Article 31.—Excepting the functions, privileges and immunities mentioned in this law, the commercial agents in their capacity as private individuals shall be subject in all their civil, criminal, mercantile and commercial affairs, either civil or criminal, mercantile or cases pertaining to police courts, to the same laws, statutes, regulations and authorities as the other individuals residing in their district."

"Article 22.—Therefore, through common offenses and misdemeanors, forbidden and punished by the laws, they shall be tried in accordance with their provisions; but, for strictly official offenses, or for merely improper, irregular behavior, or whatever charge, the government shall withdraw their consular functions, and the respective government the reason for such action."

Mexican Consul Here Denies Fall's Charges Replying to Senator Fall's charges in the Senate yesterday, Ramon I. de Negri, Mexican Consul General here, denied that he had ever engaged in any Bolshevik propaganda in this country, and hinted that the Senator might be called upon to substantiate his accusations. He declared that all Mexican diplomatic and consular officials in this country were careful to urge their nationals to obey scrupulously all American laws and regulations. The statement followed: "The statements made by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, this morning in the Senate, according to the press, have greatly surprised me. Undoubtedly an official of the rank of the Senator, while making such statements, will be willing to prove their truthfulness if required to do so."

"I emphatically deny that this office in any manner has been or is engaged in distributing any Bolshevik propaganda. The motto of President Carranza and of all officials of his administration who have been honored with diplomatic or consular posts in the United States and in the other countries of the world has been the most absolute respect toward all the laws and regulations of the respective governments. Our continuous efforts in this nation have been to urge citizens of Mexico residing within our jurisdiction to comply most carefully with the laws and regulations of the United States."

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Mexican Senate Leaves U. S. Crisis to Carranza MEXICO CITY, Dec. 3.—The solution of difficulties arising out of international affairs with the United States was entrusted to President Carranza without legislative intrusion by the Senate at a secret session yesterday. Relations with the United States were declared during the session as being "very delicate."

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The government will act, both directly under the provisions of the Lever act's penal clauses and the injunction issued by Judge Anderson. All officers of the United Mine Workers who have been served with the injunction in every instance where there is proof of violation of the injunction. Officers and members of the union who have violated the Lever act by conspiring to interfere with production

or distribution of coal, and against whom sufficient evidence has been obtained will be arrested and prosecuted.

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It is quite possible that the struggle now entering the acute phase will continue for months, and even years. If the superior courts sustain Judge Anderson the injunction may remain in effect for years—even after the food control act shall have expired by limitation. No doubt is entertained by the government as to the eventual outcome of the contest. It is admitted that much suffering and no little industrial restriction will result during the winter, but by the time the winter is half over the power of the strike will be broken and the miners will return to the United Mine Workers' Union will be badly disrupted.

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the first fly in the ointment of state mine operation. The Governor was given strong assurances of governmental support in telegrams late this afternoon from the Railroad Administration.

Offers of help in carrying out the state's program have flooded the Governor's office. Experienced steam shovel operators and union mine workers are coming to Kansas.

Three new pits in the Pittsburg field were opened to-day. Reports were also sent from the Osage fields that four shaft mines have been opened there. A meeting of operators and union mine workers at Burlington this afternoon developed plans for opening twenty mines in the Osage fields and the return of more than 400 union miners.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—The full power of the state will be invoked to operate the idle coal mines in this state, commencing to-morrow in Barton County. Such was the ultimatum given out by Governor Gardner to-night.

To-morrow morning the miners will be given an opportunity to go back to their old places with a 14 per cent increase. If they refuse the Governor will call for volunteers, and all who respond will be protected by the military arm of the state.

Additional troops from the 17th Regiment, National Guard, were ordered to Barton County to-night to reinforce the company now there.

"No More Quibbling," Says Governor Special Correspondence LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 3.—The Governor issued an appeal for volunteer miners this morning, assuring full protection by Federal troops to all who respond. The Governor said the rights of the people were paramount to those of any particular class. "Let us be Americans first and union laborers and operators afterward," he said.

Should a sufficient number of volunteers fail to respond the Governor said he would send convicts to the coal mining district.

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LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. RICHARD M. MURD, President Capital, Surplus & Pr. \$9,000,000 100 Liberty St., N. Y. 134 Montague St., Bklyn.

the first fly in the ointment of state mine operation. The Governor was given strong assurances of governmental support in telegrams late this afternoon from the Railroad Administration.

Offers of help in carrying out the state's program have flooded the Governor's office. Experienced steam shovel operators and union mine workers are coming to Kansas.

Three new pits in the Pittsburg field were opened to-day. Reports were also sent from the Osage fields that four shaft mines have been opened there. A meeting of operators and union mine workers at Burlington this afternoon developed plans for opening twenty mines in the Osage fields and the return of more than 400 union miners.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—The full power of the state will be invoked to operate the idle coal mines in this state, commencing to-morrow in Barton County. Such was the ultimatum given out by Governor Gardner to-night.

To-morrow morning the miners will be given an opportunity to go back to their old places with a 14 per cent increase. If they refuse the Governor will call for volunteers, and all who respond will be protected by the military arm of the state.